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1952 INVESTMENT PLAN OF THE GDR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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The 1952 investments for the HV Textil are organized according to branches of the industry as follows (in 1,000 Deutsche marks):

Branch of Industry	Total	Main Installations	Culture	Health	Social Welfare	Training
Cotton spinning		6,442.5	235	633	70	515
Worsted spinning		2,111	195	240	32	148
Bast fibers		251	120	183.5	30	84
Weaving mills		1,218	1,012	1,049	90.5	278
Finishing		825	--	8.5	5	--
Knitted goods		1,514.5	218	6	22.5	175
Clothing (reedy-to-wear)		--	50	--	25	--
Reserves		628				
	18,425	13,000	1,830	2,210	275	1,200

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Originally, 1,950,000 Deutsche marks were planned for cultural purposes and 2 million Deutsche marks for health. However, after consultation with the State Planning Commission, 120,000 Deutsche marks were transferred from culture funds to health funds.

The Ministry of Light Industry reduced the amount of investments for main installations from 15 million Deutsche marks to 13 million Deutsche marks at a meeting on 23 October 1951.

As agreed with the State Planning Commission, the following additional requests were submitted:

1. 5.5 million Deutsche marks for the Floeha project to increase the perlon yarn capacity.

2. 21.3 million Deutsche marks for the erection of a three- and four-cylinder spinning mill with 80,000 spindles for the Goerlitz Cotton-Spinning Mill; 9 million of this amount to be spent in 1952.

Emphasis in the Investment Program

The following items are the main points of emphasis in the investment program: (1) expanding the three- and four-cylinder spinning mill, (2) building up short-staple spinning, (3) building up finishing facilities for perlon hose manufacture, and (4) expanding the capacity of textile-finishing plants.

1. Three- and Four-Cylinder Spinning Mill

The three- and four-cylinder spinning mill is used at an average of 90 percent of capacity. The discrepancy between the maximum possible capacity and the capacity actually reached is primarily due to two reasons:

a. The maximum output of the plant is rated according to optimum conditions, and therefore is very adversely influenced by any large fluctuations.

b. Plants that work on a three-shift basis cannot fully exploit each shift. For instance, the Mittweida Cotton Spinning Mill, one of the largest enterprises, operates only 66,000 of its 112,000 spindles during the third shift, because the labor force (74 percent women), which comes from 118 different localities, cannot all be brought to the plant for the third shift.

Development of capacity is to be as follows:

	Capacity (tons)	Production (tons)	Utilization of Capacity (%)
1 Jan 1951	56,840	51,230	90
Additional capacity in 1951	7,650		
1 Jan 1952	64,490	58,910	91
a. Through investments	3,900		
b. Conversion of spindles	900		
1 Jan 1953 (estimated in accordance with planned 1952 development)	69,290	63,000	91

To increase the 1953 capacity of the Leipzig Cotton-Spinning Mill, 30,000 spindles must be installed, at a cost of 4,625,000 Deutsche marks, during 1952. At present, 49,900 ring spindles and 33,200 spindles for self-acting mules are operating on a three-shift basis in the Leipzig Plant, amounting to a total capacity of 5,300 tons. Through expansion, the capacity will be increased by 2,800 tons. A further capacity increase of 520 tons will be achieved by converting the available spindles for self-acting mules, so that by 1 January 1953 a capacity of 8,620 tons will be reached.

Chief supplier of production installations is VVB Textima (Federation of People-Owned Enterprises for Textile Machinery). Because it is short of orders, it will be able to deliver early in 1952. Therefore, capacity increases can be counted on in 1952 as follows: second quarter -- 6,000 spindles = 560 tons per year; third quarter -- 8,000 spindles = 750 tons per year; fourth quarter -- 16,000 spindles = 1,490 tons per year. The production plan of the enterprise therefore is increased from 4,800 tons in 1951 to 6,340 tons in 1952.

The new equipment will be installed in the rooms already available. There is a sufficient labor force available in Leipzig for three shifts.

The Burgstadt Fine-Spinning Mill, which is directly subordinate to the ministry, was to be provided with 5,000 spindles according to the 1952 plan. This will not be achieved, since the funds needed cannot be provided by the HV Textil. Air-conditioning installations will be built in three spinning rooms in Plant No 2 of the Mittweida Cotton Spinning Mill at a cost of 120,000 Deutsche marks, and at the Venusberg Fine-Spinning Mill at a cost of 100,000 Deutsche marks. Both these plants are also directly under the ministry. The cotton-spinning mills must be equipped with these installations to increase production by smoother operation and to relieve the conditions arising from working three shifts daily.

The plants of the VVB Baumwollspinnereien (Cotton-Spinning Mills) still have reserves /of equipment/ since the various machine groups are not coordinated according to capacity, and the section of the plant with the smallest capacity therefore determines the total output. Therefore, it has been planned that these plants will be equipped in such a manner that the end stage can be fully exploited. Under these conditions, the investment for 1952 has been set at 1,398,000 Deutsche marks. With this addition, the VVB, working three shifts daily, will have a capacity increase of 1,100 tons per year of three- and four-cylinder /ply?/ yarn.

The major project of the VVB is the Adorf Cotton-Spinning Mill, where spindles, rolls, two retarding flyers (Hochverzugsflyern), and an air-conditioning system are to be installed at a cost of 298,000 Deutsche marks. This will lead to a stable output, better use of material, improved quality, and a capacity increase of 200 tons per year on a three-shift basis.

2. Worsted-Yarn Spinning -- Short-Staple Spinning

The bottleneck in a worsted-yarn spinning mill has always been the combing room (Kammraum). As a result of the short-staple spinning process introduced in 1951, combing is no longer necessary.

Output in the combing room is considerably influenced by the difference in quality of the raw materials processed. Output during 1951 on a three-shift basis was 85 percent of the maximum possible output.

Further development will be as follows [no unit indicated]:

	Capacity (on the basis of yarn)		Plan	Utilization of Capacity (%)
	Combing	Short-Staple Spinning		
1 Jan 1951	25,900	--	24,064	93
1951 capacity increase	2,100	300		
1 Jan 1952	28,000	300	26,890	95
1952 capacity increase	------	2,100		
1 Jan 1953 (estimated according to planned 1952 development)	28,000	2,400	29,000	95

With the short-staple process, which is used only for rayon staple, there are several advantages. The number of steps in the process is cut from 14 to 5, the quality is improved, and more of the raw material is utilized. Therefore, the main emphasis in worsted-yarn spinning will be on short-staple spinning.

The one-ton installation at the Chemnitz Worsted-Yarn Spinning Mill was put into operation during the fourth quarter 1951. The following projects are planned for 1952:

Worsted-Yarn Spinning Mill	Capacity (tons/yr)	Deutsche Marks
Lugau	300	232,000
Crimmitschau	600	351,000
Ronneburg	600	366,000
Liebschwitz	600	412,000
Total	2,100	1,361,000

There will be no increase in yarn production, since the ringspinning machines which will be used are already in operation. The new process is important for lessening the burden on the combing room.

A cost reduction, estimated at 2 1 million Deutsche marks if new preprocessing machines are used, was achieved by rearranging the main unit of the three-card combing machines (3-Krempelsaetze). Twenty-one three-card combing machines are needed.

It will no longer be necessary to expand the combing room provided the new equipment for the short-staple process which is scheduled to arrive during the fourth quarter [1951?] comes up to expectations. Therefore, there will be basic changes in the plan for expanding the Leipzig Wool-Combing Plant. The first step will be to winterize combing room No 4 in its present stage of construction, so that the scarce funds will be used primarily for the most important purposes.

Construction of sheds with an area of 5,000 square meters will be stopped because of the unexpected cut of 2 million Deutsche marks. The construction is regarded as not absolutely necessary for production because of technical progress made. The six sheds cover two fifths of the area and for the present will remain incomplete. Because of the sudden withdrawing of funds, the construction union will be forced to find other jobs for more than 200 workers after 15 November [1951], the date when the work on the combing room will be completed.

3. Perlon Processing

The following funds were set aside for perlon processing (in Deutsche Marks):

For enterprises under direct control of the ministry:

Esda	277,000
FSO	115,000
	392,000

For VVB Struempfe (Hose):

Covitha	479,000
Dreitannen	304,000
Karma	95,000
Lichtenstein	82,000
Edela	62,000
	1,022,000
Total	1,414,000

These funds are needed for processing perlon silk for hose in accordance with the 1952 plan.

In 1952, total production at Schwarza will be 400 tons of perlon silk, of which 240 tons are to be used for the production of 6 million pairs of perlon hose.

The Schwarza Plant delivers 130-twist raw material, which then must be processed to 1,000 twist. To increase the insufficient thread capacity, additional funds for Floeha are particularly requested.

The Covitha Plant needs two Cotton machines with a yearly capacity of ----- [sic] pairs, working on a three-shift basis. The machine cost 197,000 Deutsche marks. The main part of this amount will be needed for the manufacture and finishing of the perlon hose, in particular for sewing and seaming, shaping and dyeing. To manufacture the planned 6 million pairs of stockings, four shaping machines are needed, on which the stockings are plasticized, i.e., made form-fast. These machines, operated on a three-shift basis, have a maximum capacity of 8.5 million pairs.

4. Finishing

In 1951, it is already apparent that because of increased productivity, the capacities of finishing plants, particularly of textile-printing plants, are inadequate. Therefore, the installations must be expanded as follows:

Textile-printing plants: amount -- 210,000 Deutsche marks; capacity increase -- 6 million square meters. With this increase, printed materials will be delivered according to schedule. The investment funds will be used for installing new machines in the old buildings.

Bleaching works: amount -- 370,000 Deutsche marks; capacity increase -- 4.5 million square meters. This project will be undertaken in three parts. The above funds represent the third phase. In addition to increasing the capacity, there will be a great saving in transportation space. Until now, the raw material manufactured in East Sachsen has had to be processed in West Sachsen.

Dyeing and finishing works: amount -- 242,000 Deutsche marks; capacity increase -- 63 million square meters. With the expansion of the dyeing works the finishing of China silk will also be started. Before the war this was done in West Germany.

5. Weaving of Artificial Silk

The production installations of the Goerlitz Artificial-Silk Weaving Mill are to be completed, so that this project, which has been taken over by the Sachsen government, can be brought to an end.

The second major project is the Zittau Mechanical Weaving Mill, for which new light and power installations are to be procured at a cost of 432,000 Deutsche marks. The present lighting system is so inadequate that the project has the backing of local and social organizations.

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